KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—NO. 30. VOL. III.] LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1817. [VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

☞ The price of subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, is, Three Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

☞ The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of John Norvell & Co. The Kentucky-Gazette will hereafter be conducted exclusively by Mr. *JOHN NORVELL*, who will also superintend the whole business of this establishment, and to whom all applications will be made by such as may favor the concern with their support.—Any monies which may become due to the firm, for subscriptions, advertisements or printing, will be paid to J. Norvell, alone, or some person authorized by him to receive the same.

F. BRADFORD, Jr.
JOHN NORVELL.

Lexington, June 2, 1817.

Those subscribers to the Kentucky Gazette, or those of my advertising friends, residing in Lexington and Fayette, who may be indebted to me for the paper or the publication of advertisements, will have the goodness to pay their respective dues, as early as possible, to Mr. *John Norvell*, who is hereby authorized to receive them.

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

Lexington, June 2, 1817.

Commission Ware-House.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Ware-Houses & Cellars,

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandize, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and Debts collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases made, and generally all *BROKERAGE* and *COMMISSION BUSINESS* transacted.

Cincinnati, *February* 19, 1817.——tf

J. C. WENZEL,

HAS just received from London, a new assortment of PIANO FORTES, of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.

He has also for sale some Piano Fortes, manufactured by the best workmen in Philadelphia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna construction.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaica Wood, for Cabinet Makers, and VENEERING SAWS. June 9 - tf

NEW GOODS.—*Cheapside.*

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries*, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22.——17—tf

NEW GOODS—*For Cash!!*

JUST RECIVED, and now opening, at the store of *THO. E. BOSWELL, & Co.* in Short street, three doors above the Branch Bank, *One hundred and twenty Packages of well assorted GOODS*, calculated for the market—which they offer for sale by the *piece* or *package* at a small advance on the Philadelphia Auction prices. *May* 16——20—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

TILFORD, TROTTER & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of *GOLD* and *SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES*, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

January 1. 1817.——128—tf

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern:

50 Crates Queens Ware, re-packed, breakage taken out and assorted
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Teneriffe Wine
4 Barrels Port Wine
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
6 do. Vin de grave
6 do. Champagne
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in bags & barrels
10 Barrels Brown Sugar
6000 lbs. Best Green Copperas
25 Boxes Raisins
25 do. French Prunes
2 do. Parmezan Cheese
10 Barrels Mackerel
10 Kegs Scotch Herrings
20 do. Pickled Salmon
40 Ton Swedish Iron
500 lbs. German Steel
1 Box Ounce Pins
An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood, and 40 barrels Rosin.
Also, 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glass-Ware—at cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.

February 21.——3

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

FIFTY bottles *Syrup of Punch*, (a very agreeable acid at this season of the year).
A fresh supply of Shakers' Brooms, half bushel Measures and Guaging Rods.
Fine strained Lamp Oil.
Starch, very white.
Some beautiful Lion's Hair Pencils, for miniature, landscape and portrait painters; Ivory Sheets for miniatures; fine Camel's Hair Pencils; 20 galls. of clear Copal Varnish; a large quantity of Lampblack, &c. by

JOHN STICKNEY,
Short-Street.

July 12—3t

Kentucky Insurance Office,

1st July, 1817.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars on each Share for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at their office in Lexington, on or after the 10th inst.

C. BRADFORD, *Cash'r.*

July 5.——4

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practise MEDICINE & SURGERY in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq's. where he may be always found except when on professional business.

☞ He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.

July 12—tf.

NOTICE.—Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, inform their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of *Glass Ware* considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of plain or cut flint glass. *July* 19, 1817——5t

For Sale or Exchange.

$1750 worth of carpenter's work, which will be either sold low for Cash, *on a Credit*—or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

July 19, 1817.——tf R. S. TODD.

KANHAWA SALT—*by the barrel,*
NAILS—*At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg,*
COPPER—*for Stills,*
Together with a complete assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
just received—*and for Sale by*
TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, July 19.——tf

FOR SALE, a valuable *LOT OF GROUND*, bounding on High street 34 feet 7 inches, and running back to Water street, bounding on it the same width; it lays joining Enoch Smith. For terms, apply to Enoch Smith, or to Jacob Need, on Hickman, 9 miles from Lexington. JACOB NEED.

July 19, 1817.——3t*

WANTED,

A SMART NEGRO GIRL, to take care of Children, and do the light work of a Family—also, a SMART BOY, to go of errands, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

July 19, 1817.——3t

To Merchants and Mechanics.

ANY Merchant or Mechanic, who may want accounts made out, or old ones adjusted, their books posted or balanced occasionally, the applicant being a professed accountant, being brought up in a mercantile house, would accept of any thing in that line, as he has leisure hours through the day, which he could devote in that way. Persons applying to the printer will be immediately attended to.

July 12—4t.

TO RENT—the *HOUSE* now occupied by *T. G. Prentiss.* For particulars enquire at the premises; or of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

July 5, 1817.——tf

CASH FOR WHEAT.—The subscribers have recommenced purchasing *WHEAT*, of the last year's crop, at one dollar per bushel, *Cash*, on delivery.

JOHN & THOMAS P. HART.

Tammany Mills, July 5, 1817.——tf

CASH will be given for 4 or 5 active, intelligent *NEGRO BOYS*, from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply to

LEVIN I. SHREVE, & Co.

May 20, 1817. 21—tf

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing or receiving my note in favor of Elijah Noble, for 40 dollars and some cents, dated Jan. 13, 1817, payable in six months, Elijah Oliver security; as it was given for lands illegally sold, and I am determined not to pay the same without being compelled by law.

CHARLES R. GREEN.

July 19.——3t

The Tammany Steam Mill,

IS now in operation, and doing good work—FLOUR, SHORTS, BRAN and CORN MEAL, may at all times be had at the customary prices. Those who purchase by retail must pay the cash when the article is delivered; this rule will be invariably adhered to—Those who buy by the quantity can be accommodated with a credit, by giving approved negotiable notes.

We will give cash for any number of *Flour Barrel Staves* and *Hoop Poles.*

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

June 16—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON has just received, and now opening at his store, on Mill Street, a neat and general assortment of *British, India and French GOODS*, of the *latest importations*, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at a low advance, for cash.

April 28.——17—tf

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.
1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42½ feet, with a brick stable thereon.
1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.
1 LOT adjoining Dr. M'Calla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.
1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43½ feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.
5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5¾ acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.
1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

July 19, 1817,——tf

TOBACCO.

1000 hhds. wanted. Enquire of

Jan. 17—3-tf J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

BEAR & OTTER SKINS

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime *Bear* and *Otter Skins*; delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

The Emigrant's Address to the Tutelar Genius of the Forest of Columbia.

TUNE—SOLDIER'S RETURN.

ALL hail! retiring Spirit, hail!
I seek thy kind embraces:
Disgusted at the city's pride,
That God's last work disgraces:
From selfish, vain and slandering man,
To tyranny aspiring,
Oh! take me to thy friendly gloom,
From mortal broils retiring!

I hate the groveling, stinted soul,
At Mammon's altar bending;
I loathe the rusty, hoarded dust,
From sire to son descending:
I love the heart in friendship warm,
With seraph mercy glowing;
A fountain pure, by Heaven supplied,
Whence purest streams are flowing!

Ah! sacred gloom of forest dell,
Where Innocence reposes;
Indulgent Spirit! lay me there,
On nature's thornless roses:
The woodland choir shall aid the song
My thankful bosom raises;
And waft to Heaven's attentive ear
My undissembled praises!

When night, in starry mantle clad,
Invites to gentle slumbers;
The murmuring rill shall distant die
In Philomela's numbers;
Around me fairy elves shall dance,
O'er sweetest sleep presiding;
The Queen of Night shall gild the stream
That down the dell is gliding!

I ask thee not for wealth or fame;
I seek *for other* blessing;
A competence of daily stores
Is all that's worth possessing:
A little *farm*—a little *flock*,
In verdant pastures grazing;
An evening fire, with faggots trimmed,
In cheerful flashes blazing.

A Wife, that, decked in beauty's smile,
The morning viands dresses;
And when the cheerful eve arrives,
Her infant babe caresses:
A friend to share our frugal cheer,
Our sorrow and our pleasure;
Indulge me these in forest glade—
I ask no other treasure!

PIERRE.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to authorize the extension of the Columbian Turnpike Road within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Columbian Turnpike Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Ellicott's lower mills towards Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to extend the said road from its intersection with the line of the District of Columbia to Rock Creek near Georgetown, and to locate and complete the same in the nearest and most practicable direction, and in the manner required by the twelfth section of the act of assembly of Maryland herein before mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Company may demand and receive the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland, incorporating the said Company, and shall possess and enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same limitations, pains, and penalties, as by the said act are prescribed, enjoined and directed: *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if the said company shall fail or neglect to extend, locate, and improve, the said road in the direction, and in the manner authorized and required by this act, within five years, to commence from the first day of May next ensuing the passage of this act; then and in that case, the authority and privileges hereby granted, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, forfeited and withdrawn, and this act shall cease and be of no effect.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Indiana as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Indiana District; and a District Court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Monday of May and November, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were, by law, given to the judge of the Kentucky District, under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place for holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the Judge of the said district court the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in the said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That a Marshal shall be appointed for said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as prescribed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavy and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars in equal proportions to Nathaniel Seavy, Richworth Mason, and Daniel Tobey, of the state of Massachusetts, their agent or legal representatives: which sum of three hundred dollars is paid to them, as an evidence entertained by Congress of their valor and good conduct in having recaptured the schooner Pink in the late war with Great Britain, and made prisoners of the prize crew of said schooner, consisting of three British seamen; which prisoners were delivered to the collector of Wiscasset, in the District of Maine; and also as a compensation for the prisoners so taken.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay, to certain Canadian Volunteers," passed the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no bounty in land shall be given to any Canadian volunteer, except where it shall appear that the full term of six months service shall have been performed in some corps in the United States service, and whose name shall appear upon the muster rolls of such corps: *Provided*, that where it shall appear, that the said term of service had not been performed by reason of wounds received in battle, or other disabilities, occasioned by the performance of his duty, while in such corps, such claimant shall be considered as having performed the full term of service for which he had engaged.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all warrants issued in pursuance of the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay, to certain Canadian volunteers," and which have not been located, and those which have been issued in pursuance of this act, shall be located on such lands as have been offered at public sale according to law, and no other.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the bounty given, in the act hereby amended, the following rates shall be given. For a Colonel, four hundred and eighty acres; for a Major, four hundred and eighty acres; for a Captain, three hundred and twenty acres; for a subaltern, three hundred and twenty acres; to a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, one hundred and sixty acres; and to the medical, and other staff, in proportion to their pay.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all such parts of the act hereby amended, as shall be inconsistent with, or contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act, together with the act hereby amended, shall continue, and be in force for a term of one year, and no longer.

March 3d, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated; that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of seamen, one million ninety-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of sick, including those of the marine corps, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ordinance, ammunition, and military stores, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of salt petre and sulphur, twenty thousand dollars.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including freight, transportation, and recruiting expenses, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses in procuring gold and silver medals, and swords, in conformity to sundry resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and eight dollars.

For clothing for the same, thirty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses for the same, fourteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to continue in force an act entitled "An act relating to settlers on lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," passed the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby continued in force for one year from and after the passage of this act.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

GENERAL JACKSON'S ORDER.

[The following order contains a mixture of good sense, passion, and ridiculousness. In the first place, it is perfectly correct that orders emanating from the war department, to the subordinate officer of any division, should pass through the hands of the commander in chief of that division; and in this military doctrine general Jackson, we are satisfied, will be supported by the judgment of a majority of his fellow citizens. In the second place, the tone of the general order denotes great irritability of temper, which, in an officer of general Jackson's rank, ought not to be indulged: it is unbecoming in the man; much more so in the commander. In the third and last place, it is perfectly ridiculous for general Jackson to issue an order forbidding obedience to the orders of the war department; because that department is his superior, and may command him and his whole division, or any part of it. If he does not like the arrangements of the department of war, he might resign, unless he could settle the etiquette of the service more to his satisfaction by private correspondence. There is an utter want of decorum in this public affront, thus put upon one of the principal offices of government, in the face of the whole world; and we will venture to say that for such conduct in a command in Europe, he would be instantly cashiered. We wish, in common with our countrymen, to respect the character of general Jackson: he "has done the state some service;" but he may depend upon it that public opinion is not, like an enemy's post, to be taken by storm; and he would consult his real dignity and durable fame a little more, if he were to appear less frequently in print, or at least to appear with a little more moderation than he has done in the affair of the Kentucky troops, and in the subjoined general order. The topographical report alluded to, we believe, first appeared in the *National Register*; it was published with the entire approbation of the competent authority; and the publication of it was fully justified by the directions congress gave for printing another report, namely: that of Major Kearney. As to the knowledge which an enemy may gain from these publications, what is it more than he can gain by actual survey in a country at all times open to him? General Jackson in a vein of sheer affectation, talks of the affair as if there had been an exposure of the defences of a military post or fortified town!]

Adjutant-General's Office,
H. Q. Division of the South.
Nashville, April 22, 1817.

DIVISION ORDER.

The commanding general considers it due to the principles of subordination, which ought and must exist in an army to prohibit the obedience of an order emanating from the department of war, to officers of this division, who have reported and been assigned to duty, unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance which removed an important officer from the division, without the knowledge of the commanding general, and indeed when he supposed that officer engaged in his official duties, and anticipated hourly the receipt of his official reports on a subject of great importance to his command; also to prevent the topographical reports from being made public through the medium of newspapers, as was done in the case alluded to, thereby enabling the enemy to obtain the benefit of all our topographical researches as soon as the general commanding, who is responsible for the division. Superior officers have commands assigned them, are held responsible to the government for the character and conduct of that command; and it might as well be justified in an officer senior in command to give orders to a *guard* on duty, without passing that order through the officer of that guard, as that the department of war should countermand the arrangements of commanding generals, without giving their order through the proper channel. To acquiesce in such a course, would be a tame surrender of military rights and etiquette, and at once subvert the established principle of subordination and good order. Obedience to the lawful commands of superior officers is constitutionally and morally required; but there is a chain of communication that binds the military compact, which, if broken, opens the door to disobedience and disrespect, and gives loose to the turbulent spirits who are ever ready to excite mutiny. All physicians able to perform duty, who are absent on furlough, will forthwith repair to their respective posts. Commanding officers of regiments and corps, are ordered to report, *specially*, all officers absent from duty on the 30th June next, and their cause of absence. The army is to small too tolerate idlers, and they will be dismissed the service.

By order of Maj. Gen. Jackson,
(Signed) ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant-General.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second Thursday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the following was adopted:

"Whereas the *Cotton and Woolen Factories* established in this State, to form and finish cloths from the raw material, are from causes, which are believed to be temporary, subjected to great inconvenience and embarrassment, and deserve as far as is practicable, the relief and encouragement of this Assembly.

Resolved, as the sense of this Assembly, that the establishments in this State for the manufacture of *Cotton and Woolen Goods*, are of great public utility—that the protection and extension thereof are connected with the best interests of the State, and that it be and hereby is recommended to the people of the State, to purchase and use, (when they can be procured on terms equally advantageous) the *woolen and cotton fabricks* of this country, in preference to those of foreign countries; and that such establishments from time to time be encouraged and secured by such provisions of law, as their importance demands."

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

LUPENELLA.

The following account of this valuable grass is contained in a late letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the acting Governor of Georgia. From its nutritive and fertilizing qualities, it will be a valuable acquisition to our planters generally, and particularly to such as have impoverished land.

"I have lately received from our Consul at Leghorn, in Italy, a parcel of the Lupenella seed, which is represented as the finest grass cultivated in that country, for the quantity and richness of the hay; the preference felt for it by all animals, and its fertilizing effects upon the land in which it is cultivated. In Italy it is sown in March and October; it is cut with a sickle to avoid shaking off the blooms, bound up in bundles of 7 lbs. and fed to working beasts without grain, as it is sufficiently nutritive of itself.

"*Three years cultivation of this grass enriches the poorest land so much, that two successive and abundant crops of grain are produced without manure.* This is the account which I have received of it from Mr. Appleton, the Consul. As it succeeds in Italy, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed in Georgia. The quantity I have sent you, will enable you to furnish several of your acquaintances with enough to put them in stock of it, and thereby multiply the chances of success. It is sown, I presume, broad cast, but drills will be more productive for seed. I am convinced, that, when sown for hay, it ought to be sown thick, as a certain means of keeping the crab grass under. When it is mowed, it may run some risk of assault from this formidable adversary, but that danger I am persuaded will be diminished by the thickness of the Lupenella."

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, from his friend in New-York, dated

New-York, 29th June.

I must relate to you a very novel case of good fortune. Some years past, the unfortunate Colonel Aaron Burr sold to John Jacob Astor, a certain property (at that time out of the city, and I believe his country house) for the sum of forty thousand dollars—reserving the right of redeeming it at any time within twenty years, by paying the principal and interest. One day in the early part of this week, Col. Burr tendered the money to Mr. Astor, and demanded his property, (now become invaluable,) which Mr. Astor declined receiving: Col. Burr then demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—Mr. Astor required three days to decide; and yesterday, I had it from most unquestionable authority, that they had compromised, by Mr. Astor's paying Col. Burr $100,000 in cash, by checks on the Bank of the United States.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

We have received a Gibraltar paper of the 10th of May, in which it is asserted, that the Tunisian Bashaw has been notified by Capt. Forrest, of the British frigate Astrea, in the name of the Prince Regent, that he may go to war with whomsoever he may think proper, provided he comply with the article relative to the abolition of slavery.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Sally has arrived at Boston, in 44 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 13th, and Liverpool papers and letters to the 17th of May.—Left about 40 sail of American vessels.

The London Traveller of the 13th of May states, on the authority of private advices from Hamburg, that serious differences had arisen between the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen. The emperor of Austria is also stated to have taken possession of Rome.

It was said, that the expedition fitting out at Portsmouth, was intended to aid the Spanish government in subduing her vreolted provinces in South America.

A war between Spain and Portugal, it was rumored, would probably take place.

A letter from London of the 14th of May states, that "Mr. Adams has taken passage in the ship Washington, Capt. Forman, for New-York."

The London Globe, of the 12th of May, says, "A report is in circulation on the Continent, that the United States of America are endeavoring to obtain an establishment in the Baltic. A new treaty of commerce between them and Sweden, has just been made public, which, it is said, has existed for some time."

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of May, a motion to go into committee of the whole on the Catholic Question, was, after a long and interesting debate, decided in the negative by a majority of 24. In the House of Lords, on the 12th of May, there was also a long and interesting debate on the subject of a circular letter lately issued by lord Sidmouth to the Magistrates of the Kingdom.

The "Army Estimates" for the current year were proposed in the House of Commons on the 12th, by Lord Palmerson. The proposed reduction, in point of numbers, during the current year, amounts to 55,300 men; and the estimate of the army expenses this year, is 1,800,000*l.* less than the estimate of the last year.

LONDON, MAY 5.

We have mentioned in a foregoing part of this article, that the cause of the arrest of Madame De St. Jean d'Angely was not known, or at least it is not stated in the Paris papers. We have been furnished by our correspondent with some extracts from a letter written by her, as seized on the person of M. Robert, who was embarking for America.

MADAME REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

Extracts from her letter to her husband.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—It is impossible that these miserable people can continue to exist. A revolution is inevitable. It will be terrible, but it will lead to good; and we must resign ourselves to the most painful operations for the recovery of health. Do not believe that my partiality misleads me. It is easy to see that I do not deceive myself. Ask M. de Robert; he will tell you that if he could have anticipated the effect of Germanicus, we should perhaps have been delivered from these odious wretches. It will require no very great effort to overturn them, and they feel it. If they thought themselves strong, this week would have undeceived them.

Government is obliged to change the system of mildness which it has adopted and pursued for the last six months. It is by that they expected to lull us asleep, and many persons have said that they would do so; but things are not so bad. These men are our executioners: they are the destroyers of our honor, of our glory, of our laurels, of our industry. No possible reconciliation can take place between them and France; and every body must suffer, because every body is hostile to them.

And that man whom we have lost by our own fault, and given up to our most cruel enemies, who have him in their power! All my strength, all my courage fails me in the reflection, at once so painful and humiliating. He left us his son, and he knows that son is the only true king of France. But he will deliver the father. Our honor depends on it. How all those people, already so contemptible, will sink before the Colossus! I do not believe that I am credulous, my dear friend. It is the sole occupation of my thoughts; but it is that of many others, who are perhaps more active. I will tell you no more; but believe we are approaching a most happy crisis. Return quickly, that you may judge more nearly."

LONDON, MAY 12

It is not in our own country only that a stagnation of trade is complained of. It appears by an advertisement in the Leipsic Gazette, that a meeting of the German Manufacturers was held on the 28th ultimo, at Leipsic, to consider the ruinous state of their concerns, and agree upon measures for their protection and salvation.

Numbers of French officers continue to pass through the Netherlands in quest of ports from which they transport themselves to South America, to join the Patriots. The French government, it is said, is about to adopt measures to hinder, if possible, this military emigration.

French Papers.—The Paris papers to the 10th instant, have arrived since our last. The health of the king is so much improved, that he continues to make daily excursions into the environs of Paris.

M. Blacas is already on his way back to Rome, where it is probable his presence may be soon very necessary. From letters which have been received from Italy since his departure, the rumor which was afloat, but rather pertinaciously contradicted by some journals, of the dangerous state of the Pope's health, is fully confirmed. The succession will be one more enviable for dignity than emolument. The revenues of the holy See are in a most embarrassed state. Before the revolution they amounted to eight or nine millions of crowns—but at present they amount only to one-third of that sum, and a debt of 120 millions crowns remains still to be charged.—Meanwhile the most rigid economy is said to be observed at the papal court, and among other sources to which it looks forward for a renovation of its prosperity, we observe, not without some surprize, in an article from Rome, the following very probable anticipation.

"We are assured that the prince Regent (of England) and the Emperor of Russia have made known to his Holiness their desire of concurring with him *in extending the empire of our holy religion.* It is believed that his Holiness, in virtue of an article in the treaty of the Holy Alliance, will be restored to the possession of various donations which belonged to the holy See in different countries. It is certain that under Christian Princes, the work of religion cannot be abandoned to chance."

The political differences in Wirtemburg have not, we regret to find, subsided into that harmony which might have been expected from the submission of the majority of the states to the will of the king. On the meeting of the states on the 30th ultimo, a tumultuous assemblage surrounded the hall of assembly, and even forced their way into the place of sitting. Several members were most grossly abused, and the greates confusion ensued.

The state prisoners in the tower have been furnished with a copy of their indictment, a list of the jury to be summoned, and also the names and residence of the witnesses against them. The latter amount to no less than 240, and among them are Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, and many other political characters.

The accounts from Switzerland continue to be of the most distressing nature. In the eastern Cantons there is almost a famine. Zurich is endeavoring to get corn from Genoa and Venice—Uri from Italy; Fribourg has adopted severe measures against forestallers and regraters; Basle has prohibited the making of white bread; Zug has prohibited the exportation of butter, and Schwitz the exportation of hay. Under these circumstances, emigration assumes a more alarming activity—1200 families passed Jutphaus on the 23d ult. to embark for America—600 succeeded them the next day, and more were on the way. Many of them had been at the head of the linen, cotton, and silk manufactures of Switzerland.

VIENNA, APRIL 25.

His majesty the Emperor, a few days since, gave the regiment of infantry, which has become vacant by the death of General Lindenau, to the Prince of Parma, son of the archduchess Maria Louisa, and of Napoleon.

NEW-YORK, JULY 8.

The U. S. brig Saranac, Capt. Elton, which grounded on the rocks in the East river a few days since, was, on Sunday, floated by the aid of several sloops and conveyed to the navy yard at New-York. There are great hopes of her being equipped and ready for sea again in a few days.

MEXICO.—The cause of independence is reported by Col. Robinson to be most successful in the heart of the country, where the patriots have an army of 15,000 men, and are governed by a congress regularly chosen. Nothing but a supply of arms is wanting to their complete triumph. They intend to copy the institutions of the United States as closely as circumstances will permit.

FROM LISBON.—The brig Torpedo, Stafford, arrived at Baltimore on the 6th inst. from Lisbon, which place she left on the 21st of May. Capt. Stafford reports that two days before he sailed, a Portuguese Indiaman from Canton arrived there, which had touched off Pernambuco, and carried the news of the revolution in that province. There were two 74's and a frigate at Lisbon, which it was said, would be dispatched to Brazil in consequence of the news.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. MARY'S, GEO. JUNE 28, 1817.

This place is in great confusion, occasioned by the alarm amongst the inhabitants of Amelia Island, on account of the Carthagenians. All the females belonging to that place have removed, and are now here; also, the valuable property has been removed, and every Spanish vessel has left Amelia Island harbor. Reports are continually circulating. The day before yesterday we heard that five armed vessels were off this bar; yesterday it was understood here that the celebrated Venezuelian general Sir Gregor M'Gregor has been endeavoring to raise funds from some merchants in Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of enabling him to collect a force sufficient to take East Florida, and that he has obtained already 163,000 dollars, which amount is to be reimbursed to the lenders in Florida lands at 20 cents an acre. This report, in part, the well informed class of the community generally believe. And today the captain of a sloop, (a man of veracity,) who came over the Bar last night, tells us, that off this Bar he spoke a large schooner under the Carthagenian flag, on board of which appeared to be at least 150 men, and that her captain told him he would give a pilot almost any sum to carry him into Amelia. The inhabitants in Florida view not these movements with the same pleasure as it is supposed they would abroad. They have so good a governor and so systematic a government at present, that they are unwilling to change it but for that of the United States. Though they have nothing particularly to fear from the officers and crews of the vessels that are off at present, as they are generally white men; yet, if Amelia Island is taken, that harbor will be the receptacle, not only of those vessels under the Carthagenian flag, manned by brigands from St. Domingo, but for all those wretches who make use of the Patriot flag only to cover their robberies, and who, therefore, would plunder from the inhabitants in the Floridas as soon as from the honest Spanish merchant, if they could do it with the same impunity.—*Nat. Intel.*

PENSACOLA.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Our readers will, we doubt not, be interested by the following extract of a letter to the editor:

Fort Montgomery, May 28, 1817.

"I mentioned to you in my last, that I was about to visit Pensacola, with which I was much pleased. Its proximity to the sea, the easy access to, and safety of the harbor, besides many other advantages it possesses over every other place on the Southern coast, would render it, if in the possession of the United States, one of its most important ports. The town is beautifully situated on the west side of the Bay of the same name, about nine miles from its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico; it contains about five hundred frame houses, many of them well built, on streets at right angles; the sea breeze renders it comfortable in the warmest weather, during which the Thermometer is seldom higher than eighty-six, but usually stands at eighty and eighty-two, and very seldom rises to ninety; its scite is a sandy plain, (supplied with excellent spring-water,) suitable for gardens only. Although the soil is thin, it produces fine Figs, Grapes, Peaches, a few Oranges, and Pomegranates, and vegetables in abundance. In the rear is an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the town and bay, on which stands the remains of the fort.—The surrounding country is barren and unfit for cultivation, as is the province generally.

"Pensacola has once been a place of wealth and importance, but the inhabitants are now few and poor, and must finally become still more so; having no commerce and relying entirely on the U. States for their supplies; indeed their only prospect, and almost unanimous wish is, that it may soon belong to our government; even the military would be pleased with any arrangement that would not reflect dishonor on their nation or arms.

"The Bay is from three to six miles wide, and about fifteen in length; in short, it has more the appearance of a lake, than an arm of the sea; the outlet forms a narrow channel carrying from twenty to twenty-five feet water, and at which is the fortress of the Barrancas, which forms a perfect key to the harbor. The tide rises about two feet, *once in twenty-four hours*, the current of which is scarcely perceptible.

"On my return to this place I should have set out for the North, but for a prospect of a war with the Seminole Indians which is not yet determined on; those poor deluded wretches it appears will not rest until they bring on their final destruction."

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

BONAPARTE'S LIFE.

The transitory and evanescent condition of human life, has, at all periods of the world, furnished a subject of painful contemplation to the moralist, and a fruitful theme for the exercise of the poet's pen. It requires but little experience in this state of probationary trial, to see the mutability of every thing human, and the absurdity of placing our hopes on the fleeting and perishable greatness of this world. But man does not seem to be much benefited by the past, or much edified by the present. His course has been the same through all ages, guided by ambition or conducted by folly. There is in him, in the language of Pope, an "aching void" that must be occupied, or he feels a pain he cannot subdue, and a restlessness and misery he cannot endure. The stimulus still operates, without restraint, in opposition to experience and to reason, and he hurries on to the goal of happiness he has in view, through the intervening objects that arise before him, with a march, sometimes undeviating but more frequently toilsome and divergent. He perhaps, gains his point, by unceasing toil and resistless perseverence; he totters on the pinnacle of his own greatness, and, in a few short years, is perhaps thrown from the summit of his elevation into the abyss of degradation and misery. The man who has filled the world with the noise of his actions, and the fame of his illustrious achievements, soon finds himself forgotten, when he ceases to rouse the feelings of mankind by the splendor of his deeds or the brilliancy and greatness of his intellectual powers. "The utmost that we can reasonably hope or fear," says a celebrated moralist of England, "is to play our part upon the stage of life, and be forgotten."

The illustrious character, whose fate has given rise to these observations, will furnish a lasting example of their truth. With a mind formed for whatever was great and majestic, he burst the trammels of obscurity and indigence, in which he was confined in the infancy of life, and became the arbiter of Europe, whose destinies he wielded with a power as gigantic and stupendous as the vigour of his intellect, and the range of his views. Fortune followed him as he moved: he bore down the prejudices and the bulwarks of ages and gave a new direction to the destinies of the world. He was indeed "without a model and without a shadow," and like the Olympian Jove, seemed to fix the fate of nations, by a nod. The heroes of the past, dwindled before him in the majesty of his greatness, and he stood alone preeminently grand, without a rival and without an example. Yet this man, so elevated, so towering, has fallen from the painful eminence, on which he stood, and on which he astonished the world, and is now only calculated to "point a moral and adorn a tale." Perhaps, in a few years, he will live only in the pages of history, and will scarcely be remembered, but by those who followed his fortunes, and who were raised to greatness under the shade of his character or by his partiality and his power.

A work has recently reached this city, which contains a brief outline of the life of this extraordinary man, and purports to have been written by himself; but of this fact we have no positive proof. The mode of its conveyance, from Saint Helena to England, is said to be involved in mystery, and whether it be the production of Napoleon or not, must be, for a time at least, conjectural; the work, however, has merit, and is marked by that vigour and brevity which characterise the composition of this distinguished warrior, and singular man.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may not have an opportunity to peruse the work we have mentioned, we shall make several extracts connected, in such a way, as to enable them to have a correct understanding of the nature of the production, and of the motives which gave rise to many of the events of his extraordinary life. After declaring that the admirers of his greatness were mistaken in believing that his very infancy was marked by uncommon circumstances, he says,

I was an obstinate and inquisitive child. My early education was as wretched as every thing else in Corsica. I acquired the French language with facility from the officers of the garrison, with whom I spent my time.

I succeeded in whatever I undertook, because I willed it: my resolution was strong, and my character decided. I never hesitated; which has given me an advantage over the rest of mankind.

He thus describes his first action:

I studied the art of war, not on paper, but in the field. The first time I was ever in action was in a trifling affair of sharp-shooters, near Mount Genevre. The fire was scattering, and only a few of our men were wounded. I felt no emotion; the occasion was not serious enough to excite any. I examined the action; it appeared to me evident that neither of the contending parties had any particular result in view. They skirmished to acquit their consciences, and because it is the usage of war. This nullity of object displeased me; the resistance irritated me. I reconnoitred the ground. I took the rifle of a wounded soldier, and prevailed on a good natured captain who commanded us to continue his fire, whilst I went with a Piedmontese.

It appeared to me easy to gain a height which commanded their position, passing by a cluster of trees, on which our left rested. Our captain grew warm; his men gained ground; they drove the enemy towards us, and when he was broken, I unmasked my force. Our fire disturbed his retreat; we killed several, and took twenty prisoners. The remainder escaped.

I have related my first feat of arms; not because it gained me the rank of captain, but because it initiated me in the secret of the art of war. I perceived that it is easier to beat an enemy than is generally supposed; and that the great art consists in avoiding delay and irresolution, and in hazarding only decisive movements, because it is by these means that the enemy is cut off.

His next feat of arms is thus briefly narrated:

I sought for the best point of attack; and determined the positions which our batteries should occupy. *Experienced* officers found them too dangerous, but battles are not gained by *experience.* I continued firm; I developed my plan to *Barras:* he had been a naval officer: These brave men understand nothing of the military art, but their characteristic is intrepidity. Barras approved it, because he wished to finish the siege. Besides, the convention did not require from him an account of mutilated limbs; all that they required was victory.

My artillerists were brave, and without experience: the best of all possible dispositions for soldiers. Our attacks were successful; the enemy was intimidated; he no longer dared to attempt any thing against us. He stupidly showred upon us his balls, which fell wherever chance directed, but produced no effect. The fire directed by me was better aimed. Besides the desire of victory, for its own sake, I was inspired with an ardent zeal in this affair, because from it I expected promotion. I passed my time at the batteries; I slept in the trenches. Nothing is well done that is confided to others. The prisoners informed us that every thing was going to destruction in the place. It was at last evacuated in the most shameful manner.

He now repaired to Paris, and attached himself to Barras, because, he says, he knew no one else, and was prevailed upon by his patron to side with the convention against the insurgents whom he defeated in ten minutes. The consequences he thus mentions:

This event, so trifling in itself, was attended with important consequences: It prevented the revolution from retrograding. I naturally attached myself to the party for which I had fought, and I found myself connected with the cause of the revolution. I began to study this great event, and the result was a conviction that it would triumph, because it had for its allies public opinion, numbers, and audacity.

The affair of the sections raised me to the rank of general of division, and to a certain sort of celebrity. As the victorious party still trembled for its safety, I was detained at Paris contrary to my own wishes; for I had no other ambition than to enter into active service with my new rank.

He now became acquainted with his wife who had, he asserts, an important influence over the events of his life, and whose memory he declares will be always dear to him.

I was not insensible to the charms of women; but I had not yet been seriously affected by them; and my character rendered me timid in their society. *Madame de Beauharnais* was the first who inspired me with courage. One day as I was sitting by her, she addressed to me some flattering compliments upon my military talents. This eulogy intoxicated me; I continually conversed with her; I followed her every where; I was passionately in love with her, and our friends discovered my secret long before I dared to reveal it to her.

Barras undertook to negotiate the marriage, and was soon successful.

My position in the world changed after my marriage. Under the directory a kind of social order was re-established, in which I took a rank sufficiently distinguished. I might reasonably indulge the hopes of my ambition: I might aspire to every thing.

As to ambition, I had no other than that of obtaining the command of an army: for a man is nothing, unless a military reputation is the herald of his fame. I believed myself certain of establishing mine, for I felt within me the instinct of military genius; but I had apparently no well founded right to bring forward a demand. It was essential that I should acquire such a right. At that period this was not difficult.

Austria having been subsidized by England made head against them on the Rhine, and the Directory having concluded a peace with Prussia and Spain, he conceived the best policy that could be pursued was to make a diversion in Italy, and thus shake the power of Austria. The plan was immediately communicated to the Directory, and was immediately adopted, and he was appointed commander in chief of the army in Italy. He thus hurries over the events which followed his arrival in Italy:

In three days we carried all the Austro-Sardinian posts which defended the heights of Liguria. The enemy, thus briskly attacked, collected his forces.—We encountered him at *Montenotte* on the 10th; he was beaten. The 14th we attacked him at *Millesimo*; he was again beaten, and we separated the Austrians from the Piedmontese. The latter took up a position at *Mondovi*, whilst the Austrians retreated to the Po, in order to cover Lombardy.

I beat the Piedmontese. In three days I carried all the positions of Piedmont, and we were within nine leagues of Turin, when I received an aid-de-camp, who came to ask for peace.

Then for the first time I considered myself not merely as a general, but as a man called to influence the fate of nations.—I saw myself in history.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday last declared a dividend of *four per cent.* on that part of the capital stock which had actually been paid in agreeably to the charter. Arrangements, we understand, will be made to pay the dividend at the respective Branches to the Stockholders residing near them.

It is stated, that the profits made by the Bank during the half year, including the interest on the public stock held by the institution, are sufficient to pay the above dividend, and leave a surplus of about *two hundred thousand dollars.*

BOSTON, JUNE 30.

The Surveyor and assistant Surveyor employed by the United States under the fifth article of the late treaty, sailed from this port on Saturday, and will commence their labors immediately at the source of the river St. Croix, and, in conjunction with the Surveyors appointed on the part of the British government, proceed upon an actual survey of that part of the eastern boundary of the United States which lies north of the monument heretofore established by the commissioners of the two nations.

We are sufficiently sensible of the delicacy of all national questions, while in a train of negotiation, but believe that much misapprehension may be avoided by informing the public, as we now do, correctly, that while the survey of the boundary already stated, is progressing with all convenient despatch; the principal Surveyor of each nation, with a party of fifteen persons, instead of thirty, as has been suggested, will proceed in advance to explore the country to the waters connected with the St. Lawrence, and also westwardly to the source of Connecticut river.

This course, and we understand that it was the only one proposed, was undoubtedly adopted by the board of commissioners at their late session in this town, for the purpose of obtaining correct topographical information; and it is a high satisfaction to learn that steps are taking, cautiously, but amicably, to ascertain every fact necessary to a fair and honest execution of the treaty. No claim whatever has been laid before the commissioners by the British agent, or the agent of the United States—nor is it probable that there will be any before the report of the surveyors is made, perhaps in the fall of the present year. If there should then be advanced any pretension unfavorable to the interests of Massachusetts, or of the United States, we have no doubt it will be promptly and properly met on the part of the American government.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening, July 20, by the Rev. Doctor Cloud, Mr. GEORGE WOODWARD, to the amiable Miss. NANCY WHITNEY, both of this place.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday last, two respectable ladies were killed by lightening in the Presbyterian meeting house in this town—Mrs. ELEANOR M'CULLOUGH and Mrs. JANE LUCKIE. This truly afflicting dispensation of Providence happened during divine worship—the scene of distress and confusion among the congregation, can scarcely be imagined.—*Reporter.*

LATE NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.

The ship Minerva, captain Sketchley, has arrived in 39 days from Liverpool. The editors of the Gazette have received numerous papers, &c. to the first of June, and have given copious extracts of rather more interest than usual. The price of American products was advancing, or to use a better phrase, "looking up." We perceive too, "a speck of war," which we fear will produce in many an agreeable sensation! In this city there is another stir in the market, and prices are improving. Our harvest will be abundant, and if that in Europe should again be short, trade here will flourish.

A Liverpool paper of the 22d May, says, "within the last fourteen days, upwards of 71,000 barrels of American flour were imported into this port."

The Minerva has brought despatches from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Adams, the American minister, was to sail about the 1st of June, in the ship Washington, for New-York.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Liverpool, May 31, 1817.

"Flour has advanced again to 74 a 75s. per bbl. The latter price was refused to-day for some fine Philadelphia. Cotton that had declined is also improving. Boweds 17 1-2 a 20d. Orleans 20 a 22 1-2. We are without arrivals from the United States for near a fortnight. In other articles of American produce we are without alteration."

LONDON, May 24.—Both Houses of Parliament adjourned last night until Friday. In the House of Peers, Lord Liverpool, on moving the adjournment, stated, that on the first day of meeting, he should communicate a Message from the Crown, relating to the State of the Nation, and then move the revival of the Secret Committee, preparatory to a further suspension of the Act of Habeas Corpus.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Sir F. Burdett brought forward his promised motion for Parliamentary Reform. The Hon. Member's speech comprised a kind of historical review of the rise and progress of Parliaments. The hon. Baronet concluded his remarks by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of our Representation. Sir John Nichol replied to the arguments of the Hon. Mover, in a speech of considerable length and great ability; and after several other Members had delivered their sentiments in succession, the House divided—for the motion 77, against it 265—majority against the Committee, 188.

An alarming contagious fever is now prevalent in Edinburgh.

The Marquis de Cazadores, Ambassador from Spain to the Court of Brazil, who arrived from Madrid at Paris about a fortnight ago, is on the point of leaving Paris for London, in order to take part in the negotiation which the Court of London has opened to adjust the differences that have arisen between the Court of Spain and that of Portugal.

On Thursday the captain and officers from the Moorish corsair Kerahach, were landed at Deal, and proceeded immediately to the admiral's office attended by the officers of the royal navy on that station, in order, it is supposed, to investigate the particulars of the pirates and the captured vessels; but nothing has transpired as to the result. The appearance of these Tunisian ships in our seas was alluded to in the house of commons last night.

The Burdettites having consented to receive the Foxites, the political parties may be thus distinguished:

The Burdetto-Foxite party, at the head of which are sir Francis Burdett and earl Grey.

The ministerial party and the Grenvilles, headed by the earl of Liverpool and lord Grenville. And though no actual junction has taken place between them, yet their principles upon almost all great points of policy, particularly of internal policy, are the same.

MAY 26.

State Papers.—We lay before our readers to-day two important state papers.—The one relates to the differences between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of an invasion, without any cause assigned, of the Spanish territories on the river Plate. Spain, as onr reders, know, instead of resenting at once the violation of the Portuguese territories in Europe or in America, acted with greater moderation and wisdom, and addressing herself to the other great courts of Europe, desired their meditation. To that demand, as might be expected, they acceded most readily; and we lay before our readers the joint note which their ministers delivered about the middle of March to the Portuguese Secretary of State for foreign affairs, the Marquis d'Anguiar.—

This note is couched in a style of firmness and moderation, and leaves no doubt of the intentions of the Courts of Vienna, London, Paris, Berlin and Petersburg, to support Spain in her demand of redress, if the court of Brazil refuse to furnish satisfactory explanations—to take immediete steps to dissipate the just alarms which her conduct has created, and to satisfy the claims of Spain, as well as those principles of justice and impartiality which direct the conduct of the mediating powers. There can be little doubt, that the Court of Brazil would, immediately after the receipt of this note, hasten to give the satisfaction required by the Court of Spain, *even if events had not occurred* to induce her to avoid every thing that could possibly tend to embroil her with any foreign power.

Scantling, Sheeting & Walnut Plank,

For sale. Inquire at this office. *July 26.*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Washington City, July 9.

"We have had rather a dull fourth of July here, owing, I presume, to the absence of the President and others from the seat of government. Col. Monroe, as you will observe by the newspapers, goes on gaily, and has been as well received by his fellow citizens in the northern parts of the Union as those who admire him could wish. Yet I will not disguise from you the fact, that many enlightened republicans, with whom I have occasionally conversed on the subject, feel ashamed of the adulation manifested by the people of towns and cities through which he passed, and particularly the federalists of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who behaved so shamefully during the late war. Their conversion seems to be too sudden to be sincere; and there are those who are not without their fears that the enemies of the president are playing an artful game to make him unpopular with his democratic friends.—But, I presume, Col. Monroe knows what these professions are worth. We have many rumors of an expedition under the patriot General Sir Gregor M'Gregor against Amelia Island, or East Florida: but nothing certain is known. The remainder of the Floridas will, I have no doubt, soon belong to the United States; not by force, but by purchase. It has always been my opinion that the thing might be effected by a relinquishment of the claim which the United States have upon Spain for commercial spoliations, in exchange for the portion of Florida which still remains to her. Spain has no money in her treasury; and if we were to push our demands for indemnity, she could not pay, and not being willing to acknowledge her poverty, she would put us off with a thousand pretexts. The independent party in South America, as late accounts inform us, have taken post on the lower side of the Oronoke; but although they have, as we are told, beaten the Royalists there, and occupied the town of Angustura, I am much inclined to think that this retreat to the Oronoke is indicative of the patriots having been compelled to evacuate all the upper country. Strange reports are circulated with respect to the supreme director of Buenos Ayres. It is whispered that he is in league with the British, who, the latest advices from London represent, are fitting out sixty sail of ships of war for some foreign expedition. May this not be for the purpose of aiding the Spaniards in recovering their possessions? or to seize for themselves some place in the southern parts of America?—Mr. Adams has not yet arrived, nor have we heard of his being on his passage, although we daily expect him.* Mr. Rush, who discharges the duty of secretary of state with great assiduity, will, in all probability, be appointed to a foreign embassy—some think to London; others, to St. Petersburg. Who is to be secretary of war, is not known. Lowndes and Campbell have been spoken of. Gen. Jackson has very much exposed himself by his late General Order. He is of much too violent a temper; and, if he wishes to retain the respect of his fellow citizens, must restrain himself."

*He has taken passage in the Washington at London, for New-York.

Secretary Pope has published a defence of his letter to Mr. Allen, in which he complains of the use of "private letters for purposes of slander and electioneering;" declares that his letter contains nothing exceptionable; and intimates that he would not have written it, if he had not thought he was addressing "a *reasonable* republican!" He thinks that his improper treatment of Mr. Allen in the letter is a subject not worthy of public investigation, and considers that the editors of newspapers were very wrong to place *a particular emphasis and importance on certain expressions, by printing them in large letters!* He avows himself a true "republican, not merely in name, but in fact."

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The letter of Mr. Pope was exclusively *political*, and concerned the public.—A correspondence had not been invited by Mr. Allen; he had placed no previous confidence in Mr. Pope; nor had he invited the Secretary to place any in him. Under these circumstances, Mr. Pope addresses him as a *politician*, in a manner highly indecorous, dictatorial, and insulting, and holds out inducements to him to become subservient to the cause and interests of the acting executive: he advises him to relinquish his right as a candidate for the legislature, in favor of another person, who would answer the Secretary's purposes, and be more certainly elected than Mr. Allen. In a word, the letter was a most singular and unwarrantable interference of a ministerial officer of the state executive in the election of representatives. It had given rise to insinuations unfavorable to Mr. Allen's integrity and standing. Mr. Allen therefore published the letter, as he was bound to do; and for the publication, he is entitled to the thanks of the community.—Dr. Franklin was reviled by the royalists in England, and the tories in our revolution, for intercepting Governor Hutchinson's letters to the British ministry, in the same style in which Secretary Pope abuses Mr. Allen for publishing his highly improper letter. But Dr. Franklin received the grateful thanks of all good men, for exposing the base designs and misrepresentations of the ministerial minion; and so will Mr. Allen.

Mr. Pope adds insult to injury, by pretending that his letter has no improper meaning in it. The very fact of an executive officer attempting to control the candidates for the legislature, to prevent one man from continuing a candidate, and to bring forward another, is a gross breach of every principle of propriety and decorum, and such an interference of the executive in elections of representatives, as amounts to the use of "undue influence," so expressly prohibited by the constitution. When we add to this, the assurances of "GOOD WILL," which a ministerial officer presents to a candidate, in order to accomplish a favorite electioneering arrangement, no man, who is not disposed at all hazards to apologize for Mr. Pope, can hesitate to say that future reward was held out to Mr. Allen as a seductive inducement for him to come into the propositions of the Secretary. The "*good will*" of a man in power, conveys a meaning which no delicate or honorable mind can misunderstand: it amounts to a promise to confer an office or some other favor, at a future period. By the attempt to prove that it has no incorrect meaning, Mr. Pope has exhibited his usual contempt for the public understanding.

The Secretary is, we believe, the first man who ever found fault with the use of "*large letters*" by newspaper Editors, in order to call the public attention to particular expressions. The complaint is childish and ridiculous, and worthy of the head that conceived it.

—

Every detected and exposed political knave, like Secretary Pope, denounces the editors of newspapers, when he finds that they are independent enough to reprobate his public misconduct. We can tell the gentleman that he gains nothing by such unjust denunciations.

—

Mr. Pope is a *pure* republican, according to his own account.

He was a *republican*, in 1798, when he favored the alien and sedition acts, by voting against resolutions reprobating those unconstitutional and tyrannical laws:

He was a *republican* when he supported a renewal of the charter of the *federal* bank, with a British capital:

He was a *republican*, when, in a speech in the Senate, he assailed the freedom of the press, and ridiculed and spoke with contempt of public meetings of the people:

He was a *republican* when he *opposed* the war of the *republicans*, in 1812, for the vindication of our national rights against the accumulated aggressions of Great Britain:

He was a *republican* when he falsely declared that the *republican* administration was tricked or driven by France into that war:

He was a *republican*, when, after receiving the appointment of a member of a Corresponding Committee to promote the election of Mr. Madison as President, he frequently spoke against Mr. Madison, and in favor of the then *federal* candidate:

He was a *republican* when he disclaimed all further connection with the republican party, and declared that he should not have acted with them so long, but for his attachment to particular individuals among them:

He is a *republican* now, when federalists are his principal partizans, and when he is engaged, with them, in opposing the exercise of the right of suffrage by the people, in the choice of their governor:

He is a *republican*, when he has assailed the purity of representative elections, by intriguing with candidates, and by attempting to influence honorable men to become subservient to his purposes!

He is a *republican*, because he supports, and is zealously supported by, newspapers edited by *federalists of the Boston stamp*.

He is a *republican*, because he said to Mr. Allen, in relation to one of of these *federal* papers, "*we* have a *very good* paper here called the Commentator," and because he says of this same *federal* paper, "I verily believe it is devoted to the cause of freedom and the public good!"

If these acts of Secretary Pope constitute *republicanism*, then is he a republican indeed; but if they betray an unsound, anti-democratic disposition; if they shew the cloven foot of federalism; if they illustrate principles extremely aristocratic, and hostile to the republican institutions and liberty of our country; the Secretary is, as we verily believe him to be, devoid of most of the qualities and feelings of a republican, and an aristocratic federalist in heart and conduct.

The meeting of citizens at Bryan's Station, on Wednesday, was thin. Mr. Flournoy opposed a new election of governor, and Mr. Barry supported it with his usual ability. The speech of Mr. Barry seemed to produce a strong impression, favorable to the rights of the people. In truth, the more the subject is discussed, the more rapidly do the supporters of a new election multiply.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. will, by request, deliver a speech, at Sanders, on SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on political economy, with a view to illustrate the importance and superiority of a home over a foreign trade, and of cherishing our domestic manufactures. The attendance of farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and merchants, is requested; and the adversaries of domestic manufactures are invited.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Grattan's motion in the English house of commons, in May, for a committee to take into consideration the claims of the Catholics of the united kingdom, was rejected. The same papers which bring us the intelligence of this rejection, announce on the authority of a letter from Rome, that the pope expects the *aid and concurrence of the Prince Regent of England in extending the empire of the holy catholic religion, and in restoring property to the See, of which it has been divested in various countries!* While the English government is refusing to admit the catholics at home to the enjoyment of some of their undoubted civil and political rights, it is voluntarily aiding in the advancement of the catholic religion abroad. What gross and arbitrary inconsistency! But this conduct is not without its motive. The catholics of Ireland and England may be the more easily kept under the yoke of the established church and of the boroughmongers, by the Regent's *show* of regard for the pope, and his offers of friendship and aid in promoting the interests of the See of Rome. The pope may be thus *bribed* to use his controlling influence in keeping down the discontents of the Irish catholics. Let *his* interests be promoted, and he will care little about the rights of the great mass of his followers.—Such, at least, seems to be the opinion of the British cabinet.

At the first or second session of the general assembly after the adoption of the constitution, when Garrard was governor and Bullit lieutenant governor; John Breckenridge, Bullitt and a Mr. Campbell were together. There was a report that Garrard was sick and likely to die. A doubt arose between Bullitt and Campbell, whether the former would become acting governor during the balance of the term. They enquired of Breckenridge, who answered '*no; there must be a new election.*' Campbell is now living and makes this statement.—ARGUS.

Gazette Summary.

News from London to May the 31st has been received in New-York. The common council of London had passed strong resolutions against a renewal of the habeas corpus suspension bill. War between Spain and Portugal was expected.—The allied courts of Europe have refused to grant Lucien Bonaparte passports for America, on the ground that "America having received a great number of malcontents and French refugees." his presence here would be dangerous: they charge him with intriguing in Italy, and contemplate removing him from near the sea coast, to prevent his escape to this country.

The London Globe of the 23d of May, states, as a report from the Continental letters and papers, "that Portugal will be ceded to Spain, and that the court of Brazil will receive an indemnity in South America."—It was rumored in England, that lord Grenville was about to be called to the administration—the earl of Liverpool to retire.—United States six per cent stock, at the latest dates, was sell- at 103 1-2 in the London market.—The harvest throughout all Europe, was very promising.—The revolutions in South America, were deemed of very great importance to the trade of Great Britain.—Accounts have reached London from Cadiz, stating that the British Vice-Consul, and several other British subjects and foreigners, had been murdered at Algiers.—Arrests continue at Barcelona, and an article from Madrid relates five distinct conspiracies.—Gen. Lacy and his accomplices have been condemned to death by the court martial at Barcelona.

We lament to publish the intelligence, that Pernambuco has fallen back into the possession of the Portuguese royalists. A letter from that place, dated May 25, says—"For the last 30 days this plantation has been strictly blockaded by the Portuguese squadron from Rio Janeiro. The custom house has been shut and no business has been done;—and the town deserted by the people. On the 20th at night, the patriot army evacuated the town, marching off in a northerly direction, and on the following morning the town was taken possession of by the sailors without opposition. On the 22d, the Portuguese marched into the town, in two divisions, one of which went in pursuit of the patriot army.—The government is now established, the custom house opened, and the people begin to move in and open their shops—business resumes its former character."

A Spanish royalist gun-boat, from Conception, in the South Sea, boarded three American whale ships near St. Mary's in that sea, in March, and stated that she was sent out for the express purpose of inviting all the American ships to enter that port, stating that they daily expected an attack from the patriots of Buenos Ayres—that two large armies had crossed the Cordillieries, one was near Santiago, the other daily expected at Conception; and if the American ships did not go in to their assistance, they would be considered as enemies to the royalists. The captains of the whalers concluded the royalists wished to detain their ships for a retreat to Lima, for the safety of their persons and most valuable effects. They would not go in, but would keep clear of both sides as far as in their power. It was their opinion the captain of the gun-boat had orders to bring them in for the above purpose, but there being so many ships in company was afraid to undertake it. A severe battle was fought near Santiago, and every man was either killed or taken prisoner. The Patriots took Valparaiso 15th of March.

The Sackett's Harbor paper states, that the British military and naval force in Canada, with the exception of one company and a few marines, have orders to repair to Montreal, where, it is believed, they are to receive orders to embark for Europe. On account of this movement, the same paper says it is "the opinion of some well informed men that the Canadas are to be exchanged for some French possessions in the Mediterranean."

NASHVILLE, JULY 15.

CHEROKEE TREATY.

General Jackson and suite reached his seat in this county on Sunday evening, from the Cherokee nation. We have understood he succeeded in the object he had in view, so far as to obtain a relinquishment on the part of the tribes to all claim to Doublehead's and all other reserves in the Alabama territory and this state; and established the principle that in proportion as the tribe removed west of the Mississippi river, the United States should have possession of the country they removed from—and as it was not certain what the proportion now removed was to the whole tribe, the nation relinquished to the United States all the land claimed by it east of the Chatahooche river in Georgia, and west of Walder's ridge, in Tennessee, making about two millions of acres; the treaty also makes provision that the census of the whole tribe shall be taken in June next, by an agent of the United States and those willing to go to the west of the Mississippi, considered with those already there, and the land as the proportion they bear to those remaining shall revert to the United States. By this agreement there is very little doubt but the laws of the Union will in less than two years be extended over the whole country now claimed by the Cherokee tribe.

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LOUISVILLE, JULY 18.

Arrived on the night of the 14th inst. at Shippingport, the steam boat ÆTNA, De Hart, from New Orleans, with an assorted cargo, consisting of dry goods, crockery ware, cotton, sugars, wines, liquors, fish, &c. &c. and several passengers.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

BALTIMORE, JULY 12.

Captain Snow, arrived this morning in the Blazing Star, from Laguira, informs that an expedition of 3000 troops arrived at Cumana, on the 18th May, from Cadiz; and a few days after landing they were joined to the forces of General Morillo, who set out from that place for the coast of Bavia, with all the troops, leaving only a small garrison in the town, of about 56 men. On the 5th June, he, with 1200 men, marched to the Gulf of Cariaco, the remainder had embarked on board of the shipping to join him at the small town of Corunna; and after clearing the coast of the different bands of insurgents, intended to attack the island of Margaretta.

The patriot general Bolivar had reached St. Fernando de Apura, with about 1200 men; and it was generally supposed he would form a junction with Gen. Piar, near the city of New Angustura, with a view of attacking that place, which would inevitably fall, as the principal army of the royalists was completely cut to pieces by Piar, about the 20th April last. The seat of war is transferred to Oronoko, where the patriots had gained several trifling advantages.

General Marino, who had besieged Cumana for some time, retired to Cuayra, a small town on the Gulph of Paria; but would, no doubt, leave the town on the approach of Morillo. All kinds of produce high at La Guira. Coffee could not be had at any price.

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CAPTURE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

SAVANNAH, JULY 6.

We have accounts, from the South, which inform us, that the Patriots, under General GREGOR M'GREGOR, took possession of Amelia Island, on the 30th of June. They landed in the rear of Fernandina, marched through the marsh, and entered the town without a single gun being fired from the fort. The soldiers, who were in the fort, marched out and surrendered on the 1st July, instant, and the Patriot flag was then hoisted, and now waves triumphantly on Amelia Island.

We also learn, that the Patriots are making preparations for a march to St. Augustine. Though the garrison of that place is expected to make some shew of resistance, it is confidently believed, the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

Since the Patriot standard has been planted in East Florida, hundreds of recruits have flocked to it; and, we learn that M'Gregor will soon have as many men as he may require. In a few days, we shall be able to give a sketch of the formation of the new system of laws intended for the government of Florida, and the names of the new public functionaries. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

—

PERNAMBUCO, May 25.

On the 18th of this month the Patriots abandoned the city and fled in all directions, *some of their leaders hanging themselves and others shooting themselves*; and the same day the fortifications were taken possession of by the inhabitants; or rather the Portuguese sailors from the merchants' ships in the harbor. A scene of great confusion took place; fortunately no lives were lost.

WANTED,

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Printing Business. None but such as have a tolerably good English education at least, with correct moral characters, will be taken. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

July 26—tf   J. NORVELL & CO.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on FRIDAY, *the first day of August next*, for approved negotiable paper, payable on the first day of December next, at the U. S. Branch Bank, that neat and valuable TENEMENT on Market-street, opposite Wickliffe's office, and next door below M'Chord's church. The buildings have just been put in the best repair, and considerable improvements made. As it must be sold, a great bargain may be expected.—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auc'rs.

July 26—1t

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *ELISHA J. WINTER & CO.* was dissolved on the 4th instant by mutual consent. Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the Partnership.

ELISHA J. WINTER,
THOS. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.

☞THE subscriber offers his STOCK OF GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for cash, either wholesale or retail. Country dealers and others will find it their interest to give him a call.

ELISHA J. WINTER.

Lexington, July 26—tf

MEDICINES.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment carefully selected. ALSO, a full supply of *SHOP FURNITURE, PAINTS, GOLD & SILVER LEAF, &c.* now opened, wholesale and retail by the subscriber, Main street, a few doors below Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

JOHN NORTON, *Druggist.*

Lexington, July 26. 1817—3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED,

THAT we do not hold ourselves responsible for any money nor goods that may be advanced to any person calling himself an agent of ours in our employ, unless he produces our order to that effect, and we hereby forbid any person or persons trusting them on our account, as we will pay no debts contracted without our authority expressed in writing.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lex. July 23, 1817—26-4t

Licking Iron Works.

WANTED immediately, a number of Mechanics, viz: MILL WRIGHTS, CARPENTERS, MASONS and BLACKSMITHS, who understand the building of Furnaces, Forges, Grist Mills and Saw Mills. Also, Wood Choppers, Boilers, Miners and different other kinds of laborers accustomed to Iron Works.

Also, several men who understand the management of Oxen, and waggoners who wish to contract for hauling in Ore, Coal, &c.

Those who may wish to contract will make immediate application at the Olympian Springs to

JOHN PECK.

Bath county, July 22, 1817.—4*

N. B. CASH will be given for forty or fifty good yoke of OXEN delivered at the Olympian Springs.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

THE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fowler's Gardens, on the *second Thursday* in *September.*

On Friday the 1st day of August, an adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is particularly requested; as on that day subjects will be designated as the objects of premiums; judges appointed; and other arrangements will positively be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS T. BARR, Sec.

July 26—6t

☞The Paris, Winchester, and Georgetown Editors, will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by MR. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the *Agricultural Society*, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. *Five Dollars* is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

FOR SALE—Valuable property, on Short-street, Lexington, Ky. a short distance below Mr. Lanphear's tavern, consisting of *ONE LOT OF GROUND*, 70 feet in front, running back 237 feet: on it is a two story brick house, 28 by 38 or upwards with good cellars and fire places; a brick kitchen adjoining; also a house for servants, of frame; a brick smoke-house; a well of good water; good fence of pales, plank and railing, as the different apartments require, together with pavements; fruit trees, &c.; a spacious garden, (railing) and poplar trees in front, &c.

Likewise, having property adjoining the above described, inasmuch as I have more than I need to occupy, I offer this also: *A LOT OF GROUND*, containing 35 feet in front, running back 200 feet; on it is a two story brick house, 25 feet by 18 or more, with a good dry cellar and fire place in it, and a porch near the length of the house; all plaistered a few days since—also a brick smoke-house, a new stable, carriage-house, cow-house, all of frame; good fence railing and plank, with pavements (railed) and poplar trees in front, &c. Any person wishing to purchase, (exclusive of the stable and carriage-house) I shall accede to their request.

The first description of property is that which I am most desirous to dispose of, and will give a liberal credit for the principal part, and sell as low as any reasonable person will ask. Terms, one-fourth in hand, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in twenty-four months, and the balance in thirty-six months. A clear and indisputable title will be given at the last payment. Any person wishing to purchase a pleasant and cheap residence, will not be disappointed by applying to the subscriber, and possession given immediately, by

STEPHEN H. REID,

July 26-tf   *on the premises.*

WHEREAS there existed a partnership between the subscriber and Anthony Constant Bravois, under the firm of BRAVOIS and FAURE, and that said Bravois having absconded, has appropriated the funds of said partnership to his own private use; that having no probable possibility of redress, I have entered a notification of said Bravois's breach of faith, with the justice of the peace at Gallipolis, Gallia county; that in consequence, orders have been issued for his arrestation wherever he may be found. This is to forwarn any person whatever from trading for a note dated May 13th, 1813, subscribed by John Lewis Vimont, Merchant Millersburg, to the order of Bravois and Faure, to the amount of $424 8 cts. inasmuch as I have desired Mr. Vimont not to pay said note unless to myself.

JOHN FRANCIS FAURE.

July 26—3t*

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON,

Are prepared to execute every kind of PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,
BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offices in the country, for printing jobs of every description; and respectfully solicit a continuance of that liberal share of support, with which the Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto been favored.

July 26—tf

BLANKS, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
BLANK DEEDS,
WARRANTS, PASSES,
BILLS OF LADING,
BANK CHECKS,
INDENTURES,
MASONIC DIPLOMAS,
GAMUTS—and

All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates, sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

July 26–tf

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published and sold in a few days at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and J. W. Palmer's Book-Store, Lexington,

BRADFORD'S

KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1818.

July 26.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, on a credit of 3 and 6 months,

1 excellent super-royal Printing Press
1 fount of English—1 fount Long Primer
2 do. Brevier—2 pair super-royal chases
5 composing sticks—1 ditto, for jobs.

And a variety of other materials; all well calculated to fit out a complete Printing Office.—Apply to

J. NORVELL.

July 19.——tf

LAND AT AUCTION.

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND in Montgomery county, lying on the waters of Indian creek, partly near the large north east fork of said creek. This tract being the lot No. 10 of a survey made upon an entry for 18,353 2-3 acres on the 9th May, 1784, by Robert Armstrong, for Peter D. Roberts, dec. the entry made the 28th February, 1784, and divided by Wm. Sudduth, in the months of October 1796 and April 1797 into 49 lots of 400 acres each, and this No. 10 is one of the 49 lots surveyed by said Sudduth. The owner has never seen the land, and cannot, on that account, say any thing respecting it from his own knowledge, but is informed by others that have seen it, that the land is rich and well timbered, but a considerable proportion of it is rather broken.

☞SALE to take place on the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the *AUCTION ROOM.* A credit of three months will be given, upon the purchaser giving his negotiable note with an approved endorser.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, *Auc'rs.*

Lexington, July 19.——2t

ON SATURDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1817.
Will be sold AT AUCTION,
On a credit of one and two years,

A LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Cross street, and adjoining the dwelling of John W. Hunt. There is a front on Main Cross street of 66 feet, and 134 on Second street. And at the same time, on a credit of six and 12 months, *A LOT ON POPLAR ROW*, opposite William T. Barry's, with a front of 33 1-3 feet; on which is a good stable, carriage house, &c. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, *Auc'rs.*

July 19, 1817.——5t

Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where he will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch.

A. LE GRAND,
Auction & Commission Merchant.

Lexington, July 19, 1817——tf

DRY GOODS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—*And for Sale,*

A General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
MADEIRA & SHERRY WINE—*in half bbls. &c. &c.*

A. LE GRAND,
Auc. & Com. Merch't.

July 19.——tf

WILLIAM M'ROBB, late Manager for *CRAIG, HUSTON & Co.* of the GLOBE COTTON WORKS, *Philadelphia*, informs the public, that he has rented the COTTON WORKS at *SANDERS*, 2½ miles from Lexington.—The Factory is now in full operation, and the Machinery in compleat order.

COTTON YARN of the best quality can be had at the Factory, or at the Store of *Messrs. T. & G. Anderson*, corner of Main and Market streets, Lexington—also, *Candle Wick* and *Bed Ticking*. Orders from any part of the country will be attended to.

He has for sale a quantity of *Throstle Spindles* and *Flyers*. Also, *Stretcher, Mule, Jinney* and *Billey Spindles.*

PRICE OF YARN,

2s. 3d. per doz. for 700, and all sizes above.
4s. 6d. per lb. for all sizes under 700.

☞*Cotton Yarn* will be given in exchange for *Flour, Meal, Lard* and *Bacon.*

SANDERS, *July* 19.——3t

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in compleat operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase *Wheat* and *Corn*, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of *Staves, Hoop Poles, &c.* for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an *Extensive Machinery* for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.——tf

LITERARY.

THE Subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures* on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give *Lessons* on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week, except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female part of his School shall continue to meet with his his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, March 16. tf

PENMAMSHIP.

"*Ars artium omnium conservatrix.*"

MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its pure original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

tf Mulberry-street, June 28, 1817.

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, *professor of dancing*, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

☞ Days of tuition *Fridays* and *Saturdays*: the quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

Lexington, April 30—20–tf

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of *fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags*, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important artice of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or œconomy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a *Rag-Bag*, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have erected a large *Bake-house* at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*.—Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Blount on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2.—tf

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *YEST* fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the *Alluvion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish *STILLS & BOILERS*, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the *TINNING BUSINESS*, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Tinners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7-tf

BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS,

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—tf.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, have commenced the *Silver Plating Business*, opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's office, Main-street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of *JANUARY & NUTTMAN*, where they have on hand an elegant assortment of *Plated Ware*, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. JOHN C. NUTTMAN will continue to execute *ENGRAVING* of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

40–tf Lexington, Sept. 25.

SILVER PLATING—*DAVID A. SAYRE*, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the *Silver Plating Business* in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of *Plated Bridles, Bits, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mounting, &c.* which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call.—All orders will be puuctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

June 28—tf

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—tf

NOTICE—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next *OCTOBER TERM*, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. WM. BARTLETT.

May 31, 1817.—June 9—3m*

SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted to hire by the year, a good *SERVANT GIRL*, accustomed to cook, wash, and perform other house work. For such an one, honest, sober and industrious, a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the editors. June 2--tf

CARDING & FULLING,

AT *ROYLE'S FACTORY* on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. ☞ FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse *Sattinets*, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some *Woolens*.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816.—34–tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime *SOAP* of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best *DIPPED* and *MOULD CANDLES*. Commissaries, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed. JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

☞ The highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE—*Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND*; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47–tf

FOR SALE, the *HOUSE & LOT* on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopalian. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 1¼ miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16–tf

FOR SALE, 72½ acres of *FIRST RATE LAND*; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. 51–tf WM. TOD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the *SPINNING BUSINESS*. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. *Cotton Yarn* for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Throstle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of *Ashton, Beach & Neille*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to *Ashton & Beach* for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to *Ashton & Beach*, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10–

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by *Ashton & Beach*, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creeks' land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

Note—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next. June 28.—15t

State of Kentucky—Fayette Circuit, sct.

JUNE TERM, 1817.

Elizabeth M'Candless, Comp't. } *In Chancery.*
against } *for a*
Joseph M'Candless, Def't. } *Divorce.*

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by her counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said M'Candless is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: Therefore, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *it is ordered by the court*, That unless the said defendant does appear here on or before the 15th day of our next August Term, and answer the complainant's bill, (which prays for a divorce) that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further *ordered*, That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this state, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. And the complainant has leave to take out a copy of this order immediately.

A copy—teste,
THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

June 21. 8–*

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short street, first Brick House below *Lanphear's Hotel*,) wishes to sell the *HOUSE* and *LOT* in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also, an *OUT-LOT* of 5 acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its real value, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Land in the country.

June 16.– —6m

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. *Postlethwait's* Inn. 1–tf January 6, 1817.

ENTERTAINMENT.

"*Don't give up the Ship.*"

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st. and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee-House, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-cross and Short streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honour him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st January, 1817. 1—tf

Lexington Manufactory.

THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FELTINGS for paper makers; BILLIARD CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36–

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the *AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS*, only, under the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their *Store* is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 10.——tf

FOUNDRY
J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—52–tf

TAYLORING BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *TAYLORING BUSINESS*, about four miles east of Lexington, on the Limestone road, at Mr. *James Rogers'*, one mile from Bryan's Station, where he will accommodate all those who will favor him with their custom, equally as well as they can get it in town, and on considerably more reasonable terms.

JAMES P. DOW.

July 5.——4*

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.——This admired *Watering Place* is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of genteel visitors.

Every exertion will be made for the accommodation of the guests, by Mr. *George Coleman* and family.

June 28, 1817.——tf

MECHANICKS.—The subscribers want, in the town of Lebanon, Warren county, state of Ohio, 30 miles north of Cincinnati, FIVE *first rate* JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. The highest wages will be given; from *one* to *twenty-four* months employ can be had, and longer—all work done by the job.

WILES & COLBERT,
Cabinet Makers—from N. York.

Lebanon, (O.) June 2.——9—8t*

NOTICE.—This is to forwarn all persons from trading for two notes, of thirty dollars each, given by me to James Owens, for his own Lottery Tickets, on or about the first of October, 1815. As the Lottery fell through, I am determined not to pay either of them, unless compelled by law.

JOHN WEBBER.

June 6——tf

FOR SALE.—*Two hundred acres of LAND*; situate and lying in Jessamine county, 4 miles west of the town of Nicholasville.—There are cleared on said tract of land, about 70 acres; together with a dwelling house, kitchen, &c. and two never failing springs of excellent water. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEORGE RAMSEY.

Jessamine, July 12—3*

JOHN DEVERIN, (*Distiller*,) *Water street*, next door below Messrs. Charles Eymer' & Co's. Smith Shop, keeps for sale, wholesale or retail, a constant supply of the following articles:—Spirit of Wine (first quality), Vulnerary Water—Life of Man, Aniseed, Peppermint, Cinnamon, and Rose Water *Cordials*—which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

June 28——7t*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Versailles, Ky. on the 1st of July, 1817, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A	*K*
Ashley Wm.	Kenney Richd.
Ashley Charles	Kersner Jonathan
Ashford Anne	Kidd James
Abott Bivin	King Susan
Adams John	King Robert
Adams Levin	*L*
B	Long Zachary
Baldwin Amos	Long Wm. B.
Blackburn Wm. B. 2	Leake Wm.
Buck John L. & co.	Lea Lucinda
Belt Wm.	Lewis Nancy
Brooks Wm.	Lowe John
Briscoe Thos.	*M*
BrownDorson	Mitchell John
Brown Preston W. 2	Minzies Eliza M.
Buckley Jere. 2	Mitchum James
Bomar Robt. H.	Mitchell Michael
Brook Nancy	Minzies Wm. A.
Buford Simeon	M'Clure Alexr.
Burk Jacob	M'Kinney John Esq.
Bowdry Lettice 2	Moss Phebe
Barnett John	Mathews Joseph
Berry Allen W.	Morton Jere.
Baddolett Jane 2	M'Clanahan Marshall
Buchannon Levi	Morris James
C	M'Clure John
Christopher John	M'Connel James
Calames Gen. Marcus	Mooney Edward
Campbell Joanna	Morton Wm.
Cox James	Miller Robt.
Conover Peter	*N*
Cooke Abel	Noris Wm.
Clarkson Joshua	Nixon Anne
Combes Andw.	Nines David
Coombes F. H.	*O*
Carpenter James D.	Obanion Wm.
Carlile George	Offutt Warren
Crutcher Lewis	*P*
Clerk of Woodford Circuit Court 7	Perry Wm.
	Potts Thomas
D	Porter Elizabeth
Dickerson John Esq.	Paxton Edward L.
Duvall Thos.	*R*
Dickerman Wm. 2	Ruddle Stephen
Davis Benj.	Robertson & Kelson
Davis John	Reynolds James
Dewitt John	Rowland Henry
Dale John	Richards Walter
Dale Leroy	Rankin Saml.
E	Railey C. & R.
Elkin Benj.	Railey Randh. Jr.
Elliott Benjamin	*S*
Endicutt Joseph	Straughn Sally
F	Steel Col. Wm.
Ford Absalom	Southworth J. & co. 2
Ford Benj. 5	Stucker John
Fox Richard 3	Smock John
Fox Newton	Scearcy Berry
Froner Elizabeth	Smith Wm. 2
Ford John	Sullivan Lewis
G	Spilman James
Gardner Wm.	Sheriff Woodford Cty.
Gaines Gabriel 2	Stockdon John
Gordon Elizabeth	Sisk Pluright
Green John	Southworth Isaac
Gardner Arthur	Smith Hezekiah
Graves John 2	Scearcy & Thurston
Garrote Larkin	*T*
Gordon Mary	Thomas Granvil P.
H	Thomas Richd.
Harris Susan	Thomas Charles C.
Hinton James	Taylor Wm.
Hall Michael R.	*W*
Hunter Wm. S.	Webb George
Hawkins John	Wood Ddward B.
Harris Richd.	Walker Wm.
Hawthorn Wm.	Wofford Wm.
Howard John H.	Wilcoxon Danl.
Howard Robt.	Wooldridge David
J	Wright Wm. A.
Jesse Saml.	Wallace Joseph
Johnson Wm.	Wilkins Willis Jr.
Jones Philip H. 2	Wilhite Hiram
	Withers James
	Y
	Young Wm. D.

JOS. W. BRYSON, A. P. M.

July 19—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Danville, on the 1st July, 1817, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	*L*
Judith Ashford	James Leavell 4
William Aull	Jacob Latimore
Jane Ashford	Alexander Lindsay
B	*M*
Sarah Blake	Robert C. Mead
Henry B. Bascom 2	Agatha Madison
Peter Bost	Abraham Maury
Mr. Burney	Joseph M'Dowell
George D. Bibb	James Mullens
C. Bridges	Silvanus Meeks
George Baber	Capt. H. Munday 4
William Bohon	David M'Morris
Henry Backster	Andrew M'Gohen
Thomas Burks	George May
James Bennett	George Moore
Ephraim Bentley	Samuel Murphy
James Birney	*N*
John Bury	William Nourse
John Bright	Martha W. Nourse
William Baker	William Nall
Mr. Brady	Green Nichols
David Bryan	*O*
Thomas Bibb	Thomas Overstreet
Richard Brown	Messrs. O'Brian & co.
John Beadles	Lewis Overstreet
Jacob Boice	*P*
C	Peter Powell
Clerk of Mercer	Edmond Perkins
John Cowan	Isham Prewitt
Matthew Cowley	David Prewitt
John B. Cornelius	*R*
Thomas Clarke	John Rochester
John Clayton	James Rennick
Rebecca Cochran	Susan S. Rochester
William Combs	Archibald S. Robards
Francis Cunningham	Christ. Renearson
Lewis Cammack	Henry Robinson
Robert or Jas. Curry	Jesse Robards
D	John R. Richardson
Syntha Denny	*S*
John Dunlavy	Jesse Smith
Samuel Dougherty	Henry P. Smith
Mary Ann Despenet	Samuel Swope
Rev. James Durham	Henry R. Shaw
James Doneghy	Benjamin Sudduth
E	Mary Sullivan
Margaret Elder	Robert Simonton
F	Silvanus Sykes
Elias Fisher	*T*
Dr. John Fleece	James Taylor
Salley Finch	Archibald Thompson
Caleb or Peggy Fisher	William Trusdale
G	Nicholas Tilford
Walter Graves	*V*
Daniel Guthrie	John Vandevall 2
Lucy Gritton	Josiah Vermillion
H	Cornelius Vermillion
Mosley Harbert	*W*
George Hiec	Alexander Walker
John Hedger	David Wilson
John Hardwick 2	William Walker
George C. Harlan	George Wilson 2
James Hugees	Nicholas Wicoff
Silas Harlan	Horace Wills
Valentine Hunter	David Whitchen
Jesse Head	Thomas Wood
Polley Hankla	Jeremiah Wade
Ann Huston	William Watts
J	Josiah Winters.
Stephen Jett	*Y*
John R. Johnson	Walter Young
William G. Yates	

DANIEL BARBEE, P. M.

July 12—3t

THE WASHINGTON
MONUMENT LOTTERY,

THIRD CLASS,

WILL positively commence drawing on Monday, 28th of this month, (July) and will be completed in thirty days drawing.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

Three Prizes of	20,000 DOLLARS	each
Four Prizes of	10,000 DOLLARS	each
Five Prizes of	5,000 DOLLARS	each
Twenty Prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS	each

And a large proportion of 500's, 200's, &c.

☞ *And not two Blanks to a Prize!*

The FIRST DRAWN NUMBER will be entitled to a Prize of

5,000 DOLLARS.

The first drawn five thousand blanks will each be entitled to a prize of *Twelve Dollars*; thus, the earlier purchasers will have the chance for drawing any of the great *floating capital prizes*, without any risk for that time.

Tickets (at the original price)	$ 10
Halves - - -	5
Quarters - - - -	2 50

FOR SALE AT G. &. R. WAITE'S

Old established, and truly fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane, and Market-street, BALTIMORE,

☞ Where was sold in the late Lottery, the following *SPLENDID PRIZES*, viz.

38,706 drawn 35,000 dollars in a half-quarter and two-eighths.
20,655 drawn 10,000 dollars in a whole Ticket.
1,857 drawn 5,000 dollars in four quarters.
1,128 drawn 2,000 dollars in a whole ticket.
12,513 drawn 1,000 dollars in a half and two quarters.
31,258 drawn 10,000 dollars in a whole ticket.

And in former Lotteries *G. & R. Waite* have sold the following, viz.

1 Prize of 60,000 dollars
1 Prize of 40,000 dollars
3 Prizes of 30,000 dollars
10 Prizes of 20,000 dollars
2 Prizes of 15,000 dollars
2 Prizes of 12,000 dollars
12 Prizes of 10,000 dollars

And a very large proportion of prizes of $8000—$7000—$6000—$5000, &c.

Take Notice.

WAITE'S *LOTTERY REGISTER*, and *WEEKLY MESSENGER*, will be published in Baltimore, every Saturday. It will contain a complete list of the drawing of the *Washington Monument Lottery*—3d Class—the rates of Exchange on the bank notes of the different states—the rates of Exchange on foreign and inland bills; together with such articles of foreign and domestic intelligence as may be deemed useful.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars a year, payable in advance. Companies and individuals who purchase ten tickets and upwards, will have it forwarded, gratis.

It will be necessary that all who wish a complete list of the drawing, should forward on their addres by the day the lottery commences, (28th this month.)

Ordeas for Tickets, from any part of the Union, (post paid) addressed to *G. & R. Waite*, Baltimore, will be promptly attended to, and the earliest information forwarded of the success of the tickets, when drawn.

July 5. 3*

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed, and whereas, the following townships have been surveyed, in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory, to wit:

Townships,	11 and 12	*in range* 13
	9, 10, 11 and 12	14
	9, 10, 11 and 12	15
	9, 10, 12 and 13	16
	13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	17
	13, 14, 18, 16 and 17	18
	13, 14, 15 and 16	19
	13, 14, 15 and 16	20

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks, and no longer, the sale to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 24th day of May, 1817.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

*** The printers of newspapers, that publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above six times, and send their accounts to John Taylor, Esq. Receiver of Public Monies for the District of Alabama, at Milledgeville, Georgia.

June 16.——6t

THE WESTERN
Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER of PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to *Lexington*, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for *goodness, beauty* and *price* combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning pnblic, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianoes (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and *no dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of *better materials—stand the climate better*—and 20 *per cent. cheaper*—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.——52—tf

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN up in Fayette county, by Daniel Stephens, near the mouth of Jack's creek, one bay mare, the right hip shot, a star and snip in the forehead, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 14 years old: appraised to $ 10, this 15th day of April, 1817.

A copy—Attest, J. C. RODES, *Clk.*

July 19.——3t*

TAKEN up in Fayette county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, by Philip Brink, one bay horse, 14 hands high, supposed to be 11 years old, three white feet, star and snip in the forehead, crest fallen, shod before, a few saddle spots on his back, his tail bobbed; appraised to $ 20, this 7th of May, 1817.

July 19.——3t* A. YOUNG, J. P.

TAKEN up by Eli Hayzelrigg, near Colonel James Meclhayne's, Bath county, a brown Horse Colt, one year old last spring, bald face, left fore foot white—appraised to $9, this 29th of March, 1817. ISAAC GRAY, J. P.

July 12—3*